

ABSTRACT

Aim and objective

The study was done to find out the role of transvaginal ultrasound , saline infusion sonohysterography with histopathology and hysterectomy specimens in the diagnosis of abnormal uterine bleeding in perimenopausal age group .

Materials and methods

This is a prospective study conducted in KAPV govt medical college during june 2015 – dec 2105.75 patients in the perimenopausal and postmenopausal age group with abnormal uterine bleeding were subjected to saline infusion sonohysterography. The findings obtained were compared with histopathology of endometrium in all patients and hysterectomy specimens in 45 patients.

Results and analysis

Menorrhagia was the commonest symptom (61.4%) and most common finding was myoma. The most common HPE finding was proliferative (33.3%). The sensitivity and specificity when correlated with intra-operative hysterectomy findings for a polyp were 12.5% and 100% respectively for TVS and 62% and 100% for SIS respectively. In diagnosing a fibroid , the sensitivity and specificity were 40% and 92.3% respectively for TVS and 60% and 100% for SIS respectively. The false positive and false negative rates were more in TVS compared to SIS.

Conclusion

SIS is a simple highly sensitive and specific technique to detect intrauterine pathology in the evaluation of AUB when TVS findings are inconclusive.

Key words: Transvaginal ultrasound, Sonohystero graphy, abnormal uterine bleeding, histopathology, hysterectomy specimen